



LOOK AT THIS.
LOOK AT THIS.
S. R. STEPHENS & Co's.
NEW WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.
GOODS AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.
HAYING JUST returned from the city with a large and splendid assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION AND FIRST HANDS,
BOUGHT AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES
Comprising in part a large stock of
CARPETS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS,
CLOTHING, &c.

Also
CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES,
And all Goods usually kept in a First Class
Country Store, which we are prepared to sell
very low for Cash, or Country Produce.
Buyers would do well to give us a call.
SAM'L R. STEPHENS & Co.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
April 10-17

PLANTS!
Plants!! Plants!!!
WOODSIDE
SMALL FRUIT NURSERY.
STRAWBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES,
CURRENTS,
GOOSEBERRIES,
By the Dozen, Hundred and Thousand.
PRICES REDUCED!

Also a very large and choice selection of
EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS, grown
under glass, with great care, comprising all the
best varieties of
TOMATO, EGG, CABBAGE, PEPPER, AND
SWEET POTATO PLANTS.
All Plants grown in our Hot Beds, except
Sweet Potatoes, are transplanted from seed beds into
new hot beds, thereby giving them more room
to grow, making them better rooted and less liable
to die when transferred from the hot bed to the open ground.
Early Smooth and Tilled Tomatoes, and Nansmond
Sweet Potato Plants, furnished in large
quantities, and shipped to any point on the Del.
Railroad at shortest notice.

SEED POTATOES.
EARLY ROSE, by the pound only,
EARLY GOODRICH, HARRISON, AND
MONITOR, by the bushel.
For further particulars, &c. apply to
HENRY CLAYTON,
Mount Pleasant, Del.
March 13-3m.

BAUGH'S
Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.
STANDARD WARRANTED.

WE offer to Farmers and Dealers in Manures
the purest and most valuable Raw Bone Super
Phosphate of Lime as being highly improved.
It is not necessary at this day, to argue the
claims of this manure, as a useful and economical
application for Corn, Oats, and all Spring crops.
The article has a reputation of over fifteen years
standing, and is still manufactured by the original
proprietors.
Farmers will please send their orders to the
Dealer early, as this only will ensure a supply.
BAUGH & SONS,
Sole Manufacturers,
Office No. 20 South Delaware Ave.
Feb. 20-3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE.
Lock Stitch.
RECEIVED the First Prize at the Great Fair of
the American Institute, in New York, Oct.
26, 1867, and Highest premium for best manufac-
turing machine at Paris Exposition, July, 1867.
Why is it the best? It runs over seams all
right; it will take fifty stitches to the inch—finer
than any other machine will; it will sew heavier
and thicker goods than any other machine; it
uses any and every kind of thread; it sews
starched goods as well as unstarched; it sews the
most delicate, thin, soft fabric, without drawing.
It sews a bias seam as well as any other.
Agents wanted.—Liberal discount given.
Empire Sewing Machine Company,
294 Bowery, New York.
EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.
Feb. 13, 1869-3mos.

CARD.
FARMERS who use artificial fertilizers, and
DEALERS who supply them, are desirous of
procuring a thoroughly reliable, First Class Ar-
ticle.
To such we extend a cordial invitation to visit
our works and WITNESS THE PROCESS OF
MANUFACTURING
WHANN'S RAW BONE
SUPER PHOSPHATE.
Our aim is to excel in the quality of our fertil-
izer, and we have NO SECRETS in our busi-
ness, we would be glad for CONSUMERS TO
VISIT US and see for themselves what a thor-
oughly reliable article we make.
WALTON, WHANN & Co.
April 24-1m Wilmington, Del.

WEDDING RINGS.
No. 353 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.
March 6-1f

NEW STOVE, TIN,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.
THOMAS H. ROTHWELL
Respectfully announces to the
Public that he has removed
his Store to his
NEW BUILDING,
North Side of Main Street, 4 Buildings West
of Town Hall,
Middletown, Delaware.
Where he has constantly on hand, and is
prepared to manufacture
ALL KINDS OF TIN WARE,
At Short Notice.
ORDERS for ROOFING & SPOUTING
Respectfully Solicited and Promptly
attended to
STOVES, JAPANNED WARE, TIN
WARE, &c. &c.
Constantly on hand and at the
Lowest Cash Prices.

Mr. R. E. Knighton, well known
as a skillful workman, is our
Foreman, and will give his
personal attention to
the business.

The following Cook Stoves are
on sale and recommended to the
Public:

THE NATIONAL,
(Niagara Improved.)
THE TIMES, THE CHARM,
THE CONTINENTAL,
AND
THE PRIZE.

The first named is guaranteed
to give perfect satisfaction, and
it is believed the others will also.
The following Parlor Stoves are
offered to the Public, and believed
to be equal to any other
Stoves in the market:

THE UNION AIR-TIGHT,
THE GEM,
THE DIAL,
THE ELM BASE,
BOQUET BASE, and
THE BRILLIANT.

Orders will be received and promptly
filled for any kind of Stove that may be
desired.
Prompt attention to business, moderate
prices, competent workmen, and a deter-
mination to please, may at all times be ex-
pected by those who may favor him with
their cu tom.
May 1-17

PATENT
INDIGO BLUEING BAG,
THE MOST ECONOMICAL,
CLEANLY & COMPLETE ARTICLE ever USED
By Thrifty Housekeepers and Landresses.
EACH Bag is provided with a Box so that it
can be put safely away as soon as used.
PRICE 20 Cts.—HALF SIZE 10 Cts.
This blue contains no acid, and will not injure
the finest fabrics. One twenty cent bag will out-
last eight two-ounce vials of Liquid Blue, besides
giving a softer color and avoiding the danger and
annoyance of broken and unworked bottles.
Patented Dec. 24, 1867, and for sale by
PLYMOUTH COLOR CO. C. T. RAYMOND & Co.,
106 & 108 Fulton Street, N. Y.
Inquire for it at any Respectable Grocery.
April 3-3mos.

NEW BAKERY,
IN MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
North East Corner of Lake and Broad Streets.
THE undersigned wishes to inform his friends
and the public at large, that he has com-
menced the Baking Business in all its de-
partments, and will keep constantly on hand,
Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Pies, Candy,
And will supply Weddings, and Parties, with all
sorts of Cakes at short notice.
He has engaged a first class Baker to attend to
the business.
He will also continue the Painting Business in
all its Branches.
FRANCIS TARONI.
March 6, 1869-1f

THOMAS MASSEY, JR.
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
Main Street, nearly opposite Walker's Hotel,
Middletown, Delaware
CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. neatly and
promptly repaired.
Always on hand and for sale, Clocks, Watches,
Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Silver Napkin
Rings, Silver Thimbles, Salt, Sugar and Tea
Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold Breast-Pins, Ear-
Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Watch
Chains, Watch Keys, Key Rings, Steel Watch
Chains, &c.
Dec. 12-1f

J. STEWART DEPUY,
223 SOUTH SECOND ST. ABOVE SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA,
NOW offers an unusual assortment of CAR-
PETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES,
MATTINGS, &c. &c. at very reduced prices, to his
friends and the public.
April 3, 1869-3mos

Select Poetry.
From the Christian World.
SPRING TIME.
BY REV. JOHN COLLINS M'CAKE, D. D.
Dew drops on the leaf, and bright stars in the sky,
And the winds woo the sweet sleeping flowers;
The young moon looks down with a half-dreamy eye,
On this beautiful green earth of ours.
The music of waves gently breaks on the ear,
And the night-bird laments softly his strain;
Tis his wild serenade to his mistress so dear,
And, hark! 'tis the voice of the Spring again.
All nature seems bathed in a baptism of light,—
On the senses faint odors arise;
I look on the beautiful, beautiful night,
As her star-banner floats in the skies.
My spirit grows calm: far away from the hum
Of the thronging crowd, and the roar
Of the furnace and loom, containing grow dumb,
And I cherish my sadness no more.
'Tis morn!—and the breeze down the valley is heard,
As it wanders the flowers among;
The hedge seems alive, as bird answers to bird,
In full gushes of eloquent song.
The forest looks glad, as the tall nodding trees,
Like an army of Robin Hood's men
In Lincoln green coats, wave their arms to the breeze,
As they whisper, "Sweet Spring's come again!"
It has come! In the skies its bright smiles are seen;
It has come! O'er the flower-gemmed hill
Its footsteps are felt; and its voice, I ween,
Murmurs out in the low tinkling rill.
It has come! O'er the earth waves its glorious wing,—
And 'Tis NAME, Gracious Father, we praise,
For the beauty, the brightness, the freshness of Spring
Sent, a blessing to glad our days.
But the Spring time will pass—the Summer's hot breath
Will dry up all the rivulets brief;
And Autumn will follow, the herald of death,
To the green sward, and flower and leaf.
And winter around us shall waft cold and pain,
And envelop them in shroud cold and white,
And the world-wide, like Mounks, in a low monotone
Chant their sad requiem by night.
But their sleep shall be short! Sweet Spring shall again
Gently breathe o'er the slumberers' dream
She shall bid them "arise" from hill-top and plain,
To the magical music of Spring again.
So, the righteous may slumber; God watches their dust!
O'er their cold graves the tempests may break,
Yet their life is the sleep of the holy and just,
And, they too, shall in beauty awake!
Middletown, Delaware, May, 1860.

Notes of Travel.
A Day at Malmaison.
Written for the Middletown Transcript.
No. 12.
Malmaison, the favorite home of Napo-
leon and Josephine, a homely chateau in
the midst of a beautiful country near Paris,
surrounded by gardens lovelier than
any others in France, led up to by long
shady avenues, was the shrine to which
the pilgrims from all parts of the world
paid homage in 1807. It was open then
for the first time in many years.
It has long since passed into foreign hands, serv-
ing now and then as the retreat of the
queen of Spain, and earlier as the home of
other foreign royalty. During the "Great
Exposition," Napoleon wished all the treas-
ures of France open to public inspection;
so Malmaison, where Napoleon, the First,
planned his campaigns, where he first loved,
whether he sent his hourly bulletins to
Josephine, was restored, as nearly as pos-
sible, to precisely what it used to be be-
fore Napoleon abdicated and Josephine died.

From 840 to 1780 the domain is known
to have belonged to the rich abbots of St.
Denis. Then it fell into the hands of a
rich land-owner; in 1792, the land-owner
gave it up to a banker by the name of
Canteleu; but the man of stocks and specu-
lation did not keep it long. It was des-
tined to be the scene of court splendors,
and later, of hard, unflinching work, real
brain-struggle for power. One year after
the banker had purchased it his title was
resigned in favor of a handsome widow,
formerly of Martinique, the relict of a *Mon-
sieur Beaumais*. She loved the loca-
tion, and came to reside there. She was
young and gracious, and began to dispense
hospitality with a liberal hand. She came
to resuscitate the urbanity and elegance of
the old French society, which had been
broken down in the terrible Revolution
just passed. Malmaison was a kind of cas-
sis, out of which the Parisians fled from the
desert of Paris life, to recover what they
had lost of social joys. The epicurean
Barras was accustomed to drive out to this
hospitable mansion to take his tea; and a
crowd of fools were in the habit of accom-
panying him thither. There was only one
sensible man in the crowd. He was looked
upon with a kind of suspicious awe, since
he had blown the old Revolution into
nothingness by means of his canon, placed
on the steps of St. Roch's church. He was
a small man, common in appearance,
pale-faced, with long black hair,
generally alone, and always looking fierce
at the fops, whom he hated most unfeign-
edly. He was never so happy as when
alone in some corner, thinking and mut-
tering to himself; and to this day the old
Frenchmen will tell you that General Bonaparte was a queer, unsocial fellow.

By-and-by, however, this little unsocial
dictator became of more importance at Mal-
maison. The dandies were not of so much
account when they found that Napoleon
was to marry the widow Beaumais. The
general, too, was becoming very famous,
and in Paris his name was on every tongue.
Soon the marriage took place, and the
companions of the great general, Lannes,
Bernadotte, and Angereau, came often to
this delightful retreat that did Barras
and his company. Josephine saw her resi-
dence metamorphosed; it was no longer a
little court, but a miniature camp, and the
talk was concerning redoubts to be storm-
ed and armies to be managed.
It was a kind of ante-chamber to a war-
bureau, and the only place where Joseph-
ine was safe from hearing about battles
was in her bed-chamber.

Soon Josephine was alone, for the gen-
eral was on a dozen battle excursions in
many months, and the courier came every
week to inform her what he was doing.
Sometimes it was a tender message; often
a bulletin of victory. The style ran

thus: "A thousand kisses Josephine;
think of me, and don't get disgusted with
Malmaison. Then later the preparations
for the coronation were going on. Mal-
maison had become useless to the man
who had made himself master of so many
fine palaces, and he decided to quit it as soon
as the above mentioned preparations were
complete. The French say that from the
moment he left the old chateau his star of
glory began to go down. The next thing
after quitting Malmaison was to abandon
her who had been his faithful companion
there; and soon came to her the news of
her repudiation. She was at the grand
ball given in Napoleon's honor at the Ho-
tel-de-Ville a few days before her divorce,
and there she burst into tears, and left the
festivities for Malmaison.

There she lived, dispensing charity to
all around; and it is said to this day, that
even after her divorce, the peasants used
to cry out "Long live the Empress,"
when she passed by. Instead of the fops
and fools that she had once gathered around
her, she now had artists and poets; and
the chateau was adorned with the purest
sculptures and paintings of many nations.
When Napoleon's power was broken, her
life seemed to be broken with it; for even
when she was attending a festival she was
taken suddenly ill, and died at Malmaison.
On the 26th of May, 1814, the chateau
was hung in black, and three days after,
Josephine's funeral took place in the old
church in the neighboring town of Rueil.
Hardly a year had passed before Napoleon
found his way back to Malmaison. The
battle of Waterloo was over; and, on the
23d of June, 1815, the Emperor and what
was left of his guard rode up the avenue,
and the little man was "at home" once
more.

He found there Josephine's daughter,
Hortense,—the mother of Napoleon III—
and was received with the warmest hospi-
tality. Two days afterwards, Blucher's
soldiers entered it, and not finding Na-
poleon, they desolated the old chateau and
grounds, broke the statues and burned the
most valuable paintings, and for years af-
ter Malmaison was deserted. At last the
Queen of Spain restored the old chateau,
rebuilt the gardens, and all was done as
nearly as possible on the old plan, in mem-
ory of a man whose name had become
world-famous.

The beautiful and indefatigable Empress
Eugenie has superintended all the work of
re-creating the home of the first French
Caesar, and of collecting the souvenirs of
Josephine. To walk through the rooms of
this ancient chateau, in 1867, was an
epitome of the most marvelous epoch of
French history. It was the desire of the
Empress to have the house and grounds
free to all that year. They have not been
open before, and will not be again, for many
years. The country all around it is beautiful.
Going thither from Paris, the
railway runs through the gardens of As-
nieres, past antique Nanterre, where Saint
Genevieve, the patron saint of Paris, was
born in the 5th century, and where a crum-
bling spire, 600 years of age, lifts up its crum-
bling spire, and to Rueil, a quaint village,
where stands the church in which Joseph-
ine was buried, and from whence one
walks down a long avenue to Malmaison.

The guard shouts "La Malmaison," and
you wander up a long path, hedged by fol-
iage which must have grown since Napo-
leon's time; then you turn to the right,
and go up a gravelled walk to a light stone
building, whose exterior cannot be so
pretentious as the old chateau is said to have been.
Looking out beyond, on a fine hill some
miles distant, you see Marly and its ruin-
ed aqueduct, which old Louis Fourteenth
built to carry water to his Versailles foun-
tains, and over beyond the hill lie the ru-
ins of the palace, where the old King re-
tired when he was used up with the world,
and the world was used up for him.

The home of the lovely Josephine has
been restored as nearly as possible as it
used to be. The entrance hall is a pretty
room, paved, like all the other rooms on
the lower floor, in black and white marble
diamonds. The fruit room is the dining-
hall, where Barras used to gorge himself,
and where, afterwards, Napoleon used to
sit down, eating in a hurry to get back in
the library. The next room, which brings
a torrent of recollections, is the council-
room, so called because the Emperor al-
ways met his generals there. The furni-
ture is now all newly decorated in red and
gold, but is the same, with the exception
of the covering. The writing-table, how-
ever, has been respected; and the old
cloth, faded, and with Napoleon's ink
scratches on it, is left. The ceiling is pan-
celled in wonderful blue and white. One
comes next to the library, which looks out
upon the garden, and from one window of
which a rustic bridge leads to the pleasant
shaded walks. A handsome bronze statu-
ette of the Emperor tracing on the map
of Europe with a pair of compasses stands
on the old writing-desk; and elegant mod-
els of well-known Roman antiquities are
placed here and there in glass cases.

The library cases are all in walnut and
green. One peculiar feature is the great
number of mirrors in the library. On the
other side of the entrance-hall is the bil-
liard-room, with its old-fashioned table and
giantic cues; and here are placed fine
busts of Josephine and Napoleon.
Then, passing through a small ante-
chamber, one arrives at the parlor, all in
yellow and gold. Near one of the win-
dows stands an embroidery frame, with an
elegant piece of rose-work upon it; and
the last stitch ever taken on it by Joseph-
ine is marked by the needle which still
sticks in the cloth. From this room one
passes into the art gallery, a long elegant
hall, filled with fine paintings. It is built

precisely like the "drawing-room" in the
old English mansions, and is furnished
with exquisite taste. Near one of the
windows stands the harp which Josephine
used to play, with the music-book still
open before it; and on the stand, near by,
lies her mandoline. This was the favorite
resort of Josephine; and here, without
doubt, Napoleon told his first tale of love.

Up stairs, and through an array of pret-
ty bath and bed-rooms, you arrive at the
bed-chamber of the Empress. Over the
couch fall the draperies of white satin,
spangled with gold, and the tapestries are
all of the richest and softest colors. The
carpet sinks under one's feet, and the cush-
ions, the chairs, the deep recesses in the
windows, are luxurious. Crimson and
gold is the furnishing of the whole room,
in panels and ceiling. It is only a step
from this room to the ante-chamber, where
stands the old bureau which served Napo-
leon through all his campaigns, and where
autograph letters of himself and Josephine
are exposed in glass cases. Then we come
to the room which is the most interesting
of all. It is most zealously guarded by
soldiers, and one must enter without noise.

On a raised pedestal stands the simple cot-
bed in which Napoleon died, at St. Hele-
na; there, too, is the great white wrapper
which he used to wear, even the coverlet
which was last arranged over his corpse;
and the other platform, near by, is mount-
ed by his old camp-chair, which was with
him in so many battle-fields, and the hun-
dred souvenirs which one cannot find room
to mention here. In cases all around the
room one sees the personal arms of the Em-
peror, the little sword which is always
represented in his picture, his other swords
and pistols, his epaulettes, the watch of Jo-
sephine Beaumais, pictures of the "little
king of Rome, four years old," the last
slippers worn by Josephine, and hun-
dreds of little souvenirs, which have been
scattered far and wide, but have been col-
lected by Eugenie's care, from the Louvre,
from private collections, from every pos-
sible source, to figure at Malmaison this
once, and to awaken remembrances of Na-
poleon and Josephine.

Rueil, where the unfortunate and di-
vorced queen found her grave, was once
the home of Richelieu. The old cardinal
had his country-seat there, and used to
come thither to refresh himself after his
toils far France. The only other thing
for which the little town is celebrated is its
church, which has a tower built in the
twelfth century; the rest of the edifice is
of the time of Francis First. In this
church, in one of the chapels of the
nave, lies buried the Empress Josephine.
The tomb is an imposing one, and it is be-
cause it is there that the old church has
been kept in repair by the present Emperor.
In 1824, ten years after their mother's
death, the Queen Hortense and the Prince
Eugene purchased the chapel in the
church, and erected the tomb there. The
remains were conveyed there not long af-
ter. The monument is in white-veined
marble; and under and arch the Empress
is represented kneeling, with her face up-
turned in prayer.

The face, according to those who knew
the Empress, is a correct likeness. This
monument bears this single inscription:
"To Josephine, Eugene and Hortense,
1825." The tomb of Queen Hortense is in
the same church, but one descends into a
vault to see it. The tomb of Josephine is
dull and gloomy in the dark nave, and
would have been more appropriate under
the roses of Malmaison, which she appre-
ciated so much.
B. S. T.

APPRENTICES.—The New York Sun,
in an article on the labor question, urges
the adoption of an apprenticeship law,
such as that recommended by the New
York State Workmen's Assembly at its
session held at Albany in January last.
Our contemporary's remarks are generally
sound on the subject. It says:
"Not only should every facility be ex-
tended to boys and girls for learning
trades, but provision should be made for
having them properly taught. Every ap-
prentice should be bound only by indentures
which require the master to teach as
well as the apprentice to learn his trade,
and the term of apprenticeship should be
long enough to insure the production of
thoroughly trained and skillful mechanics.
As things are now, boys stay with mas-
ters just long enough to get a smattering
of knowledge, and then set up as journeymen.
The community is cursed with a set of
botchers, and professional reputation
of really competent men suffers ac-
cordingly."

There is no doubt much truth in this
declaration. Some reform is needed
among the trades in this country, by
which such discipline and period of ap-
prenticeship will be enforced as to insure
competent skill in different branches, and
protect good workmen in their calling
when they have become such. It is de-
sirable, not only for the trades, but for
the community generally.
The juice of the green plantain has been
known to cure the worst cases of spider-
scabies, even when the patient was in great
pain and severe swelling had set in. The
plant grows everywhere around the yards
of dwellings and may be had at the short-
est notice. Gather the leaves and express
the juice by pounding in a mortar, if it be
convenient, if not anything else will do.
Let the patient swallow a portion of the
juice, and bind some on the wound in a
rag saturated with it. This is a certain
remedy and within the reach of all.

Men are like wagons; they rattle most
when there is nothing in them.

Select Poetry.
THE GIRL NEXT DOOR.
There is a blithesome maiden
That lives next door to me;
Her eyes are black as midnight,
And handsome as can be;
Her cheeks are full of dimples,
And red as any rose;
And then this love of mine, too,
Has got a Roman nose!
I asked her if she'd love me,
(That was the other night,
And this was her reply, friends:
"Why, Jimmy, you are tight!"
Says I, "I know I have, love,
Aboard a little wine;
But that is not the question—
Will you, or not, be mine?"
And then she put her face, friends,
As near mine as she could,
And with the sweetest smiles, friends,
Said simply that she would
Escort me to the door, if I
Was ready to depart;
And thus it was the girl next door
Declined my hand and heart.

From the Saturday Evening Post.
SPRING.
Spring has come and spring is going,
Birds are swelling, grapes are growing—
Skies are bright with sunbeams glancing,
Trees are swaying, waters dancing;
Winds are sighing, vapors shaking,
Insects all to life awaking;
Birds are singing, bees are humming,
Spring is here, and summer's coming.
Lambs are frisking, cattle feeding,
Ponies prancing round unheeding;
Hunters from their campfires straying,
Children going out to-day;
Farmers ploughing—by which token
Winter's icy chain is broken;
Earth is bright and skies are glowing,
Spring has come and spring is going.

The Farmer.
Wheat Culture.

SALT BRINE.—Among the many exper-
iments made to guard against smut in
wheat perhaps none has been more success-
ful than that of saturating the seed in
brine. Its use is very old, and the dis-
covery of it wholly accidental.
In 1670 a ship loaded with wheat was
wrecked near Bristol, England. After be-
ing soaked some time, the cargo was se-
cured and sold to farmers, and most of it
sown. The following harvest the wheat
crop in England was generally damaged
by smut except that obtained from the
wheat which had been soaked in salt wa-
ter. This marked difference was sufficient
to justify the experiment again, and its
success has kept it in practice ever since.
The following came under our own ob-
servation: Two farmers procured a fine sam-
ple of wheat for seed and divided it equal-
ly between them. The one soaked his
wheat in brine, the other having no faith
in it neglected to do so. The former had
not a smutty ear in his whole crop, while
the yield of the latter was almost worth-
less on account of it. Other causes may
have existed to produce this difference,
but none that were apparent, and from the
remarkable difference in the two results
we are led to believe that it was effected
by the means employed in the one case.
It has been fully ascertained that this
preventive will not avail when the seed is af-
fected with smut. When the crops have
been damaged by smut, an excellent expe-
dient is to select seed from a different soil,
having it well cleaned. Experience tells
us that selecting seed wheat from different
localities is beneficial in many respects.
It is best to bring it from a strong clay
soil, no matter on what kind of soil it is to
be sown. A change from red clay to a white
clay works well; so also from a white to
a red clay. Changing seed from sandy
soil to clay has not been successful.

ASHES FOR WHEAT.—In my experience
with ashes I have found them of great val-
ue on different grains, but most valuable
when used on wheat. Ashes are an active
fertilizer on wheat, and even five bushels
per acre will push it forward two days
ahead of that upon which none is applied.
In some seasons when hot and sultry
weather prevails about the time the wheat
is ripening, a few days gained is worth half
a crop of grain. The ashes strengthen the
wheat stem, giving it substance and
solidity; and develop the berry quicker
and better. Ashes are also a preventive
against rust, and I have seen the wheat
upon which ashes were sown free from rust
while that upon which none had been sown
was rusted close to the drill row. Save
your ashes and try the experiment next
season. You will find it to pay to
collect all the ashes you can get. Farmers
can afford to pay as high as 20 cents
per bushel, for good unleached hard wood
ashes for farm use not only to put on wheat
but on corn, oats and clover as well. I
believe they are the cheapest manure that
the farmer can buy, as potash enters largely
into all the grain and grasses that are
raised. Twenty bushels can be sown to
the acre with the best result. Leached
ashes are also good though a larger quantity
should be used.

THE SWEET POTATO.—The New Orleans
Picayune says that the sweet potato im-
proves the soil far less than grain crops,
and is produced in far greater abundance.
It yields from 15,000 to 20,000 pounds to
the acre, while corn only yields from 1,000
to 1,200 pounds. The trouble has been
that these potatoes could not be kept. A
process of desiccation has been invented
and put in practice by which this potato is
dried and preserved, so as to keep for any
number of years, good, sweet, and valu-
able as when green. All that will cause
decay is gone. It can be packed in ware-
houses or sent abroad, or taken as ship
stores, or the like, with entire safety.

Alaska.
Alaska, our new territorial possessions
on the extreme northwestern coast, com-
prises 640,000 square miles, and lies be-
tween the 55th and 70th degrees of lati-
tude. The present population of the ter-
ritory, all told, is nearly 50,000, about
7,000 of whom are entitled to be citizens
of the United States; 10,000 are Indians,
and over 30,000 are Esquimaux. The
great value of it consists in its fisheries,
its fur trade, its timber, and its mineral
resources. It abounds in rich and exten-
sive mines of copper, iron, and coal, and
recently some rich gold mines have been
discovered. As a lumber region, it can-
not be excelled, abounding as it does with
the finest of fur trees and yellow cedar.
Its fisheries are very extensive, there
being along the coast a seemingly inex-
haustible supply of cod, halibut, and sal-
mon. In the bay of Sitka, the salmon
are so numerous that sometimes it is dif-
ficult to row a boat through the water.

The fur trade is also very extensive and
valuable. Last year about 200,000 seals
were killed. At least 100,000, it is sup-
posed, can be taken every year, without
any risk of exterminating or seriously di-
minishing the supply. These, sold at
fifty cents per head, will produce a re-
venue sufficient to defray the entire expen-
se of a civil government over the Terri-
tory.

The climate is uniform and healthful,
and not near so cold as is generally sup-
posed. At Sitka, which lies 1,200 miles
north of San Francisco, the thermometer
never goes below zero; and the heaviest
and almost only snow which fell there last
winter was but one inch deep. This town
or city is the capital of Alaska, and is
finely located and has the best harbor on
the Pacific Coast, save that of San Fran-
cisco. It contains 1,200 inhabitants, and
is at present the largest town in the terri-
tory. The second in size is Cordova, which
has a population of 600. The following
statistics will furnish an idea of the impor-
tance of Sitka in a commercial point of
view: For the period of eleven months,
extending from January 1, 1868, to Nov.
30, 1868; the duties on imports—paid in
gold—amounted to \$19,032.10. The total
invoiced value of such goods was \$63,-
840. The exports from Sitka for the same
period—consisting chiefly of furs—amounted
to \$269,400. The statistics of the coastwise
trade for the same time show that the
domestic products shipped from Sitka and
other points in America amounted to
\$122,000.

The population of Sitka comprises be-
tween three and four hundred Russians,
and the balance are mostly Americans.
The inhabitants are enterprising, intelli-
gent and progressive. They have excel-
lent public schools, churches, &c. The
great need of the people of the town and
the entire Territory is a civil government.
The want of this is a great hindrance to
the progress of Sitka. The entire water
front of the town is occupied, necessarily,
for military purposes, and merchants can
land and ship their goods only by means
of scows which have to be towed around
the wharves, and nearly around the entire
town. It is estimated that but for this
obstacle, at least \$100,000 of additional
capital would have been invested in that
place during the past year. No new Gov-
ernment buildings would be needed, as
those ceded to us with the Territory are
ample for all such purposes.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD YEAST.—A farm-
er

The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1899.

Acquittal of Miss Cairnes.

The trial of Miss Martha Jane Cairnes for the killing of her alleged seducer, Nicholas McComas, was concluded on Saturday and resulted in a verdict of acquittal. On the last day of the trial the counsel for the accused made a passionate appeal to the jury, the child of the young woman was brought into the Court-house and ladies of the neighborhood gathered near the dock and gave demonstrative evidence of their sympathy with the accused. The jury was out but ten minutes. We copy the following account of the closing scene of this trial from the Baltimore Sun: When the jury returned, the crowd in attendance was cautioned by the court not to make any demonstration when the verdict was rendered, on pain of arrest, and there is no doubt that the caution was necessary to repress the enthusiasm of the heavy yeomanry clustered around. The clerk polled the jury, and after the other formalities, the foreman gave the verdict of "Not guilty," when a few fervent yells went up from some small boys in the rear of the crowd who were not to be deterred by the threatening frowns of the court. The accused, whose composure during the trial had been so generally noticed, could no longer bear the strain upon her and gave away entirely; she wept and gasped for breath, and seemed in imminent danger of fainting. With the assistance of the sheriff and others she was taken into an adjoining room, the door locked to keep out the crowd that was pressing upon her, and after inhaling a little fresh air she recovered sufficiently to be taken over the street to her hotel, where for a long time parties were constantly coming to inquire after her. Later in the evening, with her mother and others, she and her friends, she left for her home near Jarrettsville, the scene of the tragedy with which her name is so closely connected.

The case of Miss Cairnes demands more than a passing notice from the public journalist. The press is not the mere vehicle of public intelligence—it is more—and ought, as far as it can, to be the conservator of public morality. But how shall it moralize upon such a theme? It may do so, in the sense of pointing to this and similar cases, as a warning to young men and women against a departure from the strictest rules of morality and propriety in their intercourse with each other. How much bitter anguish, how many scalding tears, how many bleeding hearts, and what shame and mortification have resulted in the world's history, by a violation of these rules? We recall to memory a few cases of public notoriety: not to speak of many others of less prominence: The cases of Herberton and Mercer, and of Smith and Carter, in Philadelphia; Cole and Hisecock, in the State of New York; Grant and Pollard, in Richmond; the youth in Canada, who recently shot the seducer of his sister; and the more recent case of Miss Cairnes and McComas. All these cases show the deplorable frailty of human nature when not under proper moral restraint. They also warn young men that everywhere offences against female honor are condemned by public sentiment; and that when their lives pay the forfeit of such moral delinquency, the penalty of the law does not overtake the avenger. But truth and candor compel the avowal that they are not always the sole offenders. Women are too often participants criminis in such cases. This cannot be denied, however unpleasant the admission. It is true, and the world knows it.

Let the voice of warning be heard by them also. What can woman promise herself when she enters upon a course of conduct which can result only in shame? Delinquency forbids the pen to pursue the inquiry, but the question may be answered in the recesses of her own heart, and there we leave it. A sense of duty has impelled us to say what we would rather have left unsaid. Let it suffice.

FRUIT IN DELAWARE.—The peach crop in this State promises to be an abundant one. If no disaster should befall it, the opinion obtains that the yield will be fully two millions of baskets. Mr. Brown, freight agent of the Delaware Railroad, estimates the number of trees in bearing at 1,090,590, and the number of baskets this season at 1,569,180. He also estimates that there are over 446 acres of strawberries in this State, and that the yield, this year will not be less than 1,018,760 quarts; Blackberries, 58 acres, 74,400 quarts; Raspberries, 35 acres, 21,000 quarts. It is believed that the Fruit Growers' Convention which meets in Dover on Tuesday next, will show that these estimates are far below the mark.

A despatch from Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, states that a strike occurred in the coal regions, and the work is entirely suspended in the Lehigh and Schuylkill mines. It is supposed that the same state of affairs exists at Wilkesbarre.

These "strikes" among miners in the coal region happen with periodical exactitude. Is it not a possible thing that they are arranged by the proprietors or operators of the mines to affect the price of coal? How happens it that they occur so frequently? It looks suspicious, at least.

John W. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, who has just returned to Washington from an extended tour through the South, writes, that life and property are to-day as safe in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina as they are in Pennsylvania. There is no presidential election pending now, making it the policy of incorruptible partisans to fabricate horrid outrages by the Klu Klux Klans.

President Grant returns an income of \$560.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Rumors of contemplated Cabinet changes are again afloat. A dispatch dated May 10th, says:—

I have trustworthy and intelligent authority for saying that the Cabinet of President Grant is not a unit upon any question of statesmanship or administration, and that a thorough reorganization may be expected shortly.

The Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, says under date of May 11th:—

It is represented on good authority that the question of recognizing the independence of Cuba formed the prominent theme of discussion at the cabinet meeting this afternoon, and that a majority of members took strong grounds in favor of aiding the Cubans. On the other hand, it is claimed that the government is in receipt of information from reliable sources that the Cuban insurgents are not making any headway, and that but little remains of Cuban forces but detached parties acting as guerrillas. This kind of warfare, it is said, may last for some time, but the Spanish army expect to put an end to the insurrection in a short time. This information does not come from the Spanish side, but through an agent of our government in Cuba, who has been a close observer of affairs in the island. It is also said that the opinion was expressed by a high official of the House of Representatives that the recognition of the provisional government of Cuba was only a question of time, and that but a few weeks more would pass before a *de facto* government would be established by the Cubans and duly recognized by the United States government.

The order of President Grant to the war and navy officials authorizing them to sell war material to any parties desiring to purchase is being taken advantage of, and quite a number of applications have been made recently to buy cannon and ammunition of various kinds. No questions are asked by the officials, and the government does not know what use is being made of material purchased.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.—It was announced by cable telegram, on Tuesday, that the governments of England, France and Spain had initiated the formation of an alliance, offensive and defensive, against the United States—a step whose consummation is claimed to be demanded by the attitude of the United States in respect to the Alabama claims and the acquisition of Cuba. But little importance was attached to the announcement, as it was supposed to be a trick of speculators in gold or bonds, or both, and only one New York journal (the Tribune) published it. But, if it should turn out to be true, what then? Should we alter our course, or go on, and brave the power of this formidable combination. What we should do, depends upon another query: Have we, as a nation, put ourselves in a wrong position, or in the right? If in the right, defend it, though the world be in arms against us.

BACKING DOWN.—After Mr. Sumner's speech, the rejection of the Alabama Treaty, and the bellicose rant of Mr. Chandler, we are told that Mr. Motley is to pursue a course of "masterly inactivity" in reference to the Alabama claims, and say nothing upon the subject when he arrives at the Court of St. James. It would have been a wiser course to have said nothing in the beginning. It is to be feared that we shall become a laughing-stock for the world, by such bungling management. It was not so, under the administration of "Old Hickory," who gave the world to understand that this government "would ask nothing but what was right, and submit to nothing wrong." And Louis Philippe was made to pay our French claims through the firm attitude taken and maintained by the noble old hero.

MORE TALK OF A EUROPEAN WAR.—Whenever the American papers grow a little dull and news begins to flag, they regale the public with the probabilities of a European war. Austria is burning to wipe out the stain of Sadowa, and the time is ripe for so doing, for the little German Principalities absorbed by Prussia are filled with discontent and sorely feel the pressure of the screws of consolidation; and Napoleon is anxious to enlarge the boundaries of France and extend them to the Rhine, and has some unpleasant reflections in reference to the detested treaties of 1815. We have heard these things ever since the clash of arms on the plains of Sadowa, but the peace of Europe is maintained. It is a good subject, however, for a newspaper article, as the people love to read of wars and rumors of wars, as it stirs their blood.

The valuable Real Estate of the late Wm. H. Blackiston, of Kent county, Md. is advertised for sale, at Head of Sassafras, on the 26th instant. This is probably the most desirable property which has been brought into the market for some time and will command the attention of capitalists.

A charge of forgery against the Rev. John R. Smith has been under examination in Bath, Maine, for the past few days. The prisoner was held to bail for trial in the sum of \$5,000.

A desperate conflict between two religious sects, involving a loss of 300 lives, is reported to have recently occurred in the streets of Teheran, the capital of Persia.

There is great misery and poverty in the city of Mexico. Wealthy families are reduced to beggary, and for the poor there is no employment.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SALE OF FLOWERS.—The flowers from the Nurseries of Randolph Peters, near Wilmington, went off, here, on Monday last, with rapidity, and not enough to supply the demand. Many ladies from the country were disappointed in obtaining any, as the lot was nearly exhausted before persons from the country could get to town. To remedy this, Mr. Peters will have a fresh lot on sale in Middletown on Monday next, and none will be sold before 9 o'clock, A. M. so as to give all an equal chance to make their selections. His stock on Monday will be larger, and will embrace a more choice collection of Plants and Flowers, as he thinks he understands the tastes of the ladies of this vicinity better, since his visit of Monday. He will find that his rarest and best productions will meet a ready sale here; let him come prepared accordingly.

Mr. Peters will also have a choice lot of Flowers on sale at Chesapeake City, Md. on Thursday. See advertisement.

The following gentlemen were elected on Monday last Directors of the Kent Rail Road Company for the current year:—Hon. George Vickers, President; Wm. B. Wilmer, John Gale, Wm. Welch, Col. Richard C. Johnson, Dr. L. M. Ricard, Charles Beaten. The State Directors are:—David C. Blackiston, Wm. T. Spry, Wm. T. Frances, County Director, Wm. Stevens. R. Hyson was chosen Treasurer, and C. Westcott, Secretary. Mr. Jeremiah Mahoney is the contractor for grading and laying the track, and is now at work between Massys and Kennedyville, grading the road. About seventy-five hands are employed, and the contractor expects to reach Kennedyville in four months.

BANK OF SMYRNA.—The annual election for directors for the Bank of Smyrna was held on Thursday last week and resulted as follows: Daniel Corbit, Odessa; Ayres Stockley, George Davis, John Mustard, Jas. R. Clements, E. Beck, Jno. C. Stockley, Smyrna; Geo. V. Massey, Dover; Henry B. Fiddeman, Milford. The officers are—President, A. Stockley; Cashier, Wm. M. Bell; Teller, E. J. Golt; Clerk, N. F. Wilds.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—The Commissioners of the Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, have awarded the contract for furnishing one hundred and sixty thousand Drain Tile for use of their Park to Allen & Bell of Smyrna. This speaks well for the Drain Tile manufactured by this firm, as they were brought in competition with some of the largest manufacturers of Drain Tile in the United States.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.—A party of engineers have been locating a railroad to connect the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad with Delaware City. The route which they have been examining is a line from Delaware City running north of Elkton, through the land of the Hon. H. McCulloch, and near Harvey's rolling mills, to a point somewhere on the route of the above named road.—Cecil Whig.

The freight train on Friday night of last week, obstructed travel at the crossing here, for one hour and twenty minutes, as we are informed by a gentleman who noted the time by his watch. One gentleman, thus detained, had a drive of twenty miles to make after his detention. The railroad authorities should see to these things.

At Bull's Mountain fishery, on the North East river, 1,000 shad and 50,000 herring were taken at a single haul, a few days ago. The herring were readily disposed of at \$1 per hundred and the shad at \$15, making the snug sum of \$650. A single haul of rock and perch in the Patuxent river, early last spring, netted \$1200.

The Directors of the Junction and Breakwater railroad have contracted with John Hambley, of Philadelphia, to complete that road to Lewis and build a pair of the contractor taking one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in stock and the balance in State Bonds. The whole work is to be done by October.—Sussex Journal.

William K. Lutton, a white man, charged with committing an outrage upon a little girl named Mary Cook, not quite eight years old, near Wilmington, was committed to New Castle Jail on Wednesday last, in default of \$2,000 bail. The details are too shocking for publication.

Mr. W. R. Hunter delivered a lecture to young men, in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening; subject—the power of BELIEF in the formation of national and individual character.

Some thirty persons professed a change of heart during the late revival in the Presbyterian Church at Elkton. Seventeen persons were received into the Church, on the 24th inst. Others have probably presented themselves for admission since.

The Old Fellows of Smyrna will hold a Strawberry Festival for the benefit of Stella Lodge, to come off on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and evenings, the 7th and 8th of June. The proceeds will go to furnish the new lodge.

CAMP MEETING.—At a meeting of the joint committee of Still Pond, Creek circuit, and Chestertown Station, Maryland, last week, it was resolved to hold a camp meeting in Baker's woods commencing on Friday, the 30th of July.

Mrs. Brown, of Newark, dropped down dead on Sunday, while engaged in her household duties. An inquest was held by Coroner Pendergrast, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes.

Mr. W. W. Rothwell, residing on the "Levels," five miles from Middletown, had a cow driven off of his farm, on Sunday night last. He offers a reward of \$10 for her recovery.

Mr. Chandler Taylor, of Kimbleville, Pa., has recovered his horses and buggy, and the thief awaits a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, in Jail at Norfolk.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given in Newark, on the evening of the 21st inst. for the benefit of the Citizens Cornet band of that town.

In view of the large amount of freight and travel likely to be done upon the rail road from Middletown, this summer, will not President Felton and the Directors agree to build us a handsome brick depot, more conveniently located than the present one. Passengers now have to cross over the track, and when two trains are here at the same time, which frequently happens, ladies become alarmed and confused, and are in absolute danger. Only a few weeks ago, a lady fell in crossing the track, and her under lip came in contact with the edge of the iron rail, cutting it entirely through and giving her great pain.

OUTRAGE.—Emanuel Miles, negro, for having committed a rape on Mrs. Messick, near St. James Church, Mill Creek Hundred, on Saturday night week, was arrested on Wednesday last week, and committed to prison. Mr. Messick is son of St. James Church and was absent from home at the time. The neighbors, Messrs. Foote and Little, were aroused by her screams, but when they reached the house the guilty party had fled. A negro named Naylor is suspected of having been implicated in the outrage.

At the last meeting of the Newark Loan Association money sold at only ten per cent. premium. The Association meets on the first Tuesday evening in each month.

The Kent News says that wheat is looking well in all parts of that county, particularly the early seeding. The prospect for peaches is also good.

The Governor has appointed James Springer, of Newark, Assessor of State taxes, under the new law, for New Castle county.

The Bank of Smyrna has declared a dividend of six per cent. for the last six months, clear of all tax.

Refreshing showers on Thursday laid the stifling dust, revived the growing oats and corn, and gladdened the hearts of the husbandmen.

The Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association will meet in the State House at Dover, on Tuesday 18th inst. at 2 P. M.

Letter from Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mr. F. W. Lynch, who left here for Fort Wayne, a short time since, sends us the following:—

Correspondence of the Middletown Transcript.

PORT WAYNE, IND. May 7, 1899.

MR. VANDERBILT, Dear Sir:—Thinking a few lines from this section of the country would be acceptable, I thought I would endeavor to give you a brief description of this portion of the great West. The country around this city is very low, covered with dense woods and vast tracts of prairie land, about two thirds of which are covered with water a greater portion of the year, while in the Southern part the farmers can compete with those of the Diamond State. Chicago, our great metropolis, yesterday celebrated the completion of the "National Job" (alias) the Union Pacific Railroad, by a grand procession. The Hon. Jessie L. Williams, a director of the road from this city, in his report, speaking of the "shoddy" says:—"From Bryan to Echo, with the exception of about ten miles the track is laid on a bed of alkali clay, which is liable to wash away, and until this is balanced the road will be decidedly unsafe to run trains over at any rate of speed; from Bryan to Wahsatch, the track is from four to six feet below grade and is laid on frozen clods, without any ballast. Of course this cannot be considered a permanent road-bed, notwithstanding the fact it has been accepted and paid for by the U. S. Government as 'first class.'"

I see by the Michigan papers various reports concerning the failure of the peach crop in Delaware, and the growers in the southern part of the State feel quite elated over the reported failures. But I must not close without saying something of the future of this city. We have a population of twenty-five thousand, with an increase of ten thousand in the last two years. Fort Wayne is destined to be the largest city in the state in the next two years, and with pretensions to rival Chicago at some future date. The Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago R.R., the Toledo, Wabash and Great Western, the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw, the Fort Wayne and Richmond and Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroads all have Fort Wayne as their centre-point with a line of railroads of four thousand miles. The first two are completed and in full tide of success with all of their machine shops here. The last four are under contract, and will be completed by the last of the year. The country folks away out on the plains seem very anxious to see the Iron Horse. But they want to see the show before they are willing to pay. Yet, I think, if an engine should come whistling over this portion of the prairie, a majority of the inhabitants would take it for granted that it was Beelzebub in harness, though they would be too lazy to go out and see.

Respectfully.

F. W. LYNCH.

DEATH OF CONSUL MCCOLLEY.—The steamship Henry Channey, which arrived at New York on Saturday, brings the sad intelligence that Mr. James H. McColley, the American consul at Callao, died of yellow fever at Lima on April 17th. Mr. McColley was a native of this State, a son of Rev. Trueman P. McColley, of Milford, and a brother-in-law of the Hon. George P. Fisher, of Washington. He has been consul at Callao for some years, and it is said, had proved a most valuable and efficient officer. Another consul was recently appointed to the same place, but Mr. McColley's official record was so good that the new appointee was assigned to another port, and Mr. McColley was allowed to retain the place from which he has been so suddenly removed by death.—Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, has issued a ukase or bull, in favor of woman suffrage.

Barley is harvested in California about the middle of May. On the 25th ult. corn was ten inches high there.

Items of News.

The Commissioner of Pensions has promulgated orders, based upon laws of Congress, providing for the payment of pensions to persons who have been disabled in the military or naval service, as follows: To persons rendered helpless, \$25 a month; to persons disabled from the performance of manual labor, but not requiring personal aid and attention, \$20; and all persons whose injuries amount physically or in effect to the loss of a hand or foot, \$15.

Six steams were burned to the water's edge at Cincinnati, at two o'clock on Wednesday morning, and several hands and a number of passengers are reported to have perished. The calamity was occasioned by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp. Fourteen kegs of powder exploded on one steamer, scattering the flames. The loss on the steamers and their cargoes is estimated at \$200,000.

The burning of Pyle & Co.'s extensive silk mill, at Patterson, N. J. on Monday, involved a loss of \$300,000. No insurance. Some twenty other buildings were burned at the same time, entailing a loss of \$200,000. Eighty families were turned out of the streets, and 350 persons thrown out of employment.

Four sections of the Union Pacific railroad yet remain to be inspected by the government commissioners and accepted by the President. Three sections are twenty miles each in length, and the last section is twenty-six miles. No orders have been sent yet to commissioners to make the inspection.

Prince Menschikoff the old Russian general, admiral, diplomat and statesman, the recognized leader for a quarter of a century of the national or anti-reform party in Russia, and the commander of the Russian army during the Crimean war, died in St. Petersburg on Monday, at the age of 80 years.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal learns that the farmers of Anson county, in that State, have found it necessary to plow up their wheat fields, one of the most disastrous hail storms ever experienced having destroyed the wheat of that section on Wednesday night last.

Two members of a church choir in Albany, having succeeded thereto, have been gratifying their spirit by singing in the congregation out of tune and at the top of their voices. They have been arrested and discharged, and still persist in singing out of tune.

Cols. Warren and Costello, the Fenians so long imprisoned in British dungeons, arrived at New York on Sunday, in the steamer Nevada, from Queenstown. Their arrival was unexpected, but in a few days they are to have a grand entertainment.

The last spike was driven in the Pacific railroad on Monday at 11.45, San Francisco time. The stroke of the hammer at Promontory Summit rung the San Francisco City Hall bell and fired a fifteen-inch gun by telegraphic attachment.

The first invoice of Japan teas by the Pacific railroad was shipped on Monday evening for St. Louis, thus inaugurating the overland trade with China and Japan. The shipment was made an hour or two after the last spike was driven.

Five hundred and thirty persons received the rite of confirmation Sunday afternoon in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, New York, at the hands of Archbishop McCloskey. The ceremony was witnessed by an immense concourse.

Letters have been received at Washington which state that the health of Mr. George Peabody, who is now in London, is not good, and that he is anxious to return to his home in America, and end his days here.

The Michigan City (Indiana) Enterprise, of Friday, says that large quantities of good Irish potatoes sold at twenty cents per bushel in that place on Thursday, and some sold as low as fourteen cents.

The advertised sale of the Mount Vernon estate, the Washington Star says, does not affect that portion of the property owned by the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association.

During 1898 the Kentucky State Treasury disbursed the following sums: For red foxes \$8,085.50; for gray foxes \$10,400; for wolves \$25; for wild cats \$1,612. Accounts from the central portion of Iowa say that the amount of corn in the hands of the farmers is estimated by the millions of bushels.

Boutwell has issued an order against clerks in the Treasury Department cutting their fingernails during office hours. This will bring them to the scorch.

South Carolina is soon to hold an agricultural convention, at which an endeavor will be made to form county societies to import white labor.

Local annals, it is said, mention sixty-one earthquakes in Massachusetts during the past 231 years. They haven't had shaking enough yet.

Spring Grove M. E. Church, Wicomico county, is announced for sale by the Sheriff, at the suit of Benjamin P. Gravenor against the Trustees.

A street passenger car was run into by a locomotive, at Chicago, on Monday night, and four or five persons were injured, it is feared, fatally.

The Massachusetts liquor dealers have organized a Protective Union, and voted \$100,000 to defeat the efforts of the prohibitionists.

The exportation of dried peaches from Bristol, Virginia, has, for the last three years, exceeded in value that of the wheat crop.

Three thousand five hundred Prussian peasants left Bremen for the United States on the 6th and 7th of April.

Baron Rothschild's estate, which has been just settled up, amounted to \$340,000,000 in gold.

Shipments of strawberries and green peas are now being made to the North from Norfolk, Va.

A most destructive hailstorm occurred on Friday in and around Memphis. Millions of grasshoppers have appeared near Platt City, Missouri.

The India-rubber tree grows in Santa Barbara county, California.

They still have snow on the Berkshire Hills, in Massachusetts.

Large quantities of mackerel are being caught in the Delaware Bay.

The cattle trade of Chicago aggregates \$50,000,000 a year.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The country is rejoicing over what is regarded as one of the grandest of human undertakings—the completion of the great Pacific railroad. This was accomplished at noon on Monday, by the junction of the Union Pacific with the Central Pacific Railroad, at Promontory Point, Utah Territory. The Union Pacific commenced at San Francisco, and the Central Pacific at Omaha, the two uniting at the point above named. The entire continent is thus spanned by an iron band, making a continuous line of railroad of upwards of three thousand miles from New York to San Francisco. Since the laying of the Atlantic Cable no greater event has happened in this country. It is great not merely as a feat of national enterprise, but in its political bearing upon the nation. As the Rev. Dr. Vinton said in his address in old Trinity Church, New York, "It will preserve the Union of these States. It will populate our vast territory and be the great highway of the nation." Jubilant demonstrations were held in all the large cities of the Union over the great event. Salutes were fired, bells rung and flags displayed. Special services were held in Trinity Church, New York, the Independence Hall bell was rung in Philadelphia, and a great impromptu parade took place in Chicago, where Vice President Colfax made a speech. At Promontory Point, when the last spike was driven prayers were said and speeches of congratulation delivered. A signal was made by the telegraph as each blow was given to the spike, and when the work was completed the word "Done" was flashed through the whole country, simultaneously. The event was celebrated at the same time in different cities of the Union.

MARRIED.—In this town, on Thursday last, by Rev. H. Colclazer, Mr. William H. Moore, and Miss Louisa Smith, all of Middletown. In Warwick, Cecil county, Md. April 29th, by Rev. D. P. Ewell, Mr. Orson Willbanks and Miss Mary K. Hamilton, both of Cecil county, Md.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. T. BRADLEY.

Wheat, Red, prime.....	\$1 50 1/2 60
Corn yellow.....	76
"white.....	76
Oats.....	40 1/2 45
Timothy Seed.....	4 50
Clover Seed.....	10 75
Eggs.....	23 cts 3/4 doz
Butter.....	30 cts 5/8 doz
Chickens (Dressed).....	17 1/2 18 "
Ducks.....	18 1/2 19 "
Geese.....	16 1/2 18 "
Turkeys.....	20 1/2 21 "
Lard.....	20 1/2 22 "
Hog.....	13 1/2 15 "
Beef.....	20 1/2 22 "
Lams.....	20 1/2 25 "
Sides.....	20 1/2 25 "
Shoulders.....	18 1/2 19 "
Potatoes.....	6 1/2 7 1/2 bushel.

PHILADELPHIA.

Prime red wheat.....	\$1 55 1/2 65
Corn, new yellow.....	85 1/2 80
Oats.....	82 1/2 83
Cloverseed.....	88 1/2 80
Timothy.....	54 1/2 50

WILMINGTON.

Wheat red.....	\$1 50 1/2 60
Corn, New.....	88
Oats.....	80 1/2 80
Flour.....	\$8 00 11 75

SPECIAL NOTICES.

INGRAM & GIBSON'S PRICE CURRENT.

Eggs.....	20 cts. Lard.....	20 cts.
Butter.....	40. Hogs.....	13.
Chickens, dressed.....	17. Hogs, alive.....	13.
Ducks.....	19. Potatoes, round.....	65.
Turkeys.....	20. Feathers.....	65.
Geese.....	15. Honey.....	20.

The above prices will be paid in cash for produce delivered in good order; and we wish to say that we keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions which we sell reasonably for cash. Call on J. M. BROAD and Anderson Streets, Middletown, Del. March 20—J. M. BROAD & GIBSON.

Cheapest Carpets in Philadelphia.

WHERE TO BUY THEM.

WHO has not heard of EVANS' CHEAP CARPET STORE? Where you can buy much lower than at any other establishment, and rely upon all goods being just as they are represented. This season our stock is unusually large, comprising the latest styles of BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAM, STAIR CARPETS, SOLID, CLAY, MOTTLED, and WINDOW SHADES. Elegant Irish Brussels Carpets, yard wide, from 60 to 75 cents, equal in appearance to the finest Brussels. Don't buy without examining our low prices, as we guarantee you a great saving. No 317 N. Second St. JOHN M. EVANS, Vine St. directly opposite Wood St. Philadelphia. April 17—2mos.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D. and Professor of Disease of the Eye and Ear, in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 12 years experience, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 805 Arch Street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination.

FINE READY MADE CLOTHING.

228 MARKET STREET, 2nd Door below THIRD

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Ready Made Clothing in Delaware,

Our Own Make, now on hand, and will be sold at less than Philadelphia Prices.

All our Clothing is made in Superior manner by

PRACTICAL TAILORS.

The Proprietor having an experience of over thirty years in this business, will guarantee satisfaction to any purchaser.

A full line of

FINE CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

Constantly on hand for

ORDER WORK,

which will be made in the

LATEST STYLE AND BEST MANNER,

At No. 228 Market Street,

The Oldest Established Clothing Emporium in Delaware.

March 6—1y Edward Moore.

REMOVAL!!

SPRING OPENING

Select Poetry.

From the Delaware State Journal.

DEATH OF THE FIRST BORN.

BY B. F. CHATHAM, M. D.

"And there shall be a great cry throughout all the land of Egypt, such as there was none like it, nor shall be like it any more."
Night reigned supreme,
And wailed her sceptre over Mizraim's brow:
The burning sun, wearied with regal pomp,
To cool the ardor of his fever'd brain,
And woo the grateful slumbers of repose,
Had stolen from the gorgeous Court of Day,
And sought the freshness of his royal couch.
No silver moon usurped the vacant throne,
To shed benignant glory o'er her realm:
No jewel'd couriers throng'd heaven's arched
salons,
To hail the advent of its Empress there:
Thick, murky darkness, like a funeral pall,
Spread its black mantle heavy o'er the land,
And lunged the veiled sky with rank fustions
Of sable drapery, like the mourning weeds,
That droop their sadness o'er the bleeding heart.
The arid soil, charged with redundant heat,
Its caloric respiration flung
With radiating speed against the clouds,
Whose polished roof reflected back the glow,
In close and suffocating sultriness.
No dewy exhalation gently bathed
The hot and sweating bosom of the earth
With its delicious coolness; for the rays
Of Egypt's sun had kindled into life,
That wasting fever whose insatiate thirst,
Had drunk the fountain of her life-blood up.
The air was dumb and motionless, and hung
In stifling, choking stillness o'er the land.
A solemn quiet, strange and full of awe,
So fearfully pervading, so profound,
So pregnant with unutterable fate
Of Chemia's smitten State, wrapp'd heaven and
earth
In myrtle lab'rins of impending gloom.
The wearied heart, with instinct quick inspired,
More keen and sharp than Reason's solar edge,
Rose up affrighted from his midnight lair,
And glared his eyeballs through the dusty air.
The raven flapped her pinions far and high,
Croaking unearthly requiems, and the fierce,
Untamed hyena shook his shaggy mane,
And sought the accustomed sepulchre for prey.
Black as the ink of Lethe's pool,
The sluggish waters of the Nile roll'd on,
In sullen silence o'er its slimy bed.
All, all was hushed to quiet and repose;
The imperious monarch and his pishan slave,
In pride and merriment slept alike profound,
Nor dream'd of judgment present or to come.
But in the depths of that dark midnight hour,
A sudden cry is heard—a scream of woe
Breaks on the slumbering porches of the ear,
And starts the sleeping slave; the palace halls,
Those old monarchical dens where cruel wrong
And cold relentless tyrannies first began,
Their blighting milder, on the Hebrew's heart—
Where squalid penury and voluptuous ease
So strangely met—those old ancestral courts,
Whose tessellated pavements had been pressed
By the proud heel of a long line of kings,
Reverberate the loud imperial shriek.
The kingly wall and trembling derrick's groan.
The stillness of the Egyptian is disturbed,
By the hoarse murmur of the captive's moan,
And all the cursed land echoes with howls
Of bitter maledictions; blind with fear,
And wrought to phrenzy, from their smoking
beds,
Men rush impetuously to and fro:
The narrow streets resound with dismal yells
From human beings frantic with despair,
And amidst the uproar of the doleful scene,
The Egyptian dog his long-drawn death-howl
pours.

All Egypt groans with grief for o'er the land,
The avenging Angel of the Lord hath passed;
And in his flight each sleeping threshold crossed,
Quenching in death the noblest spirit there.
And yet not all of Egypt's people is dismayed,
With darkness palpable and Cimberian gloom,
One favor'd spot escaped the general doom,
Where fertile fields and ever-fruited plains,
Were peopled by the chosen race of Israel,
The full-orbed moon rose through its cloudless
skies
In gleamy beauty, bathing earth and sea
With liquid silver, and the twinkling stars,
Pressing from their cerulean looms high in the sky,
Like faithful sentinels on some mighty tower,
In ceaseless round their midnight vigils kept.
Gleeful lay quiescent in the arms of sleep,
And Israel slumbered in the hands of God.
No voice was heard—no fears disturbed their
dreams;
No baying house-dog moved his noisy tongue
'Gainst man or beast; yet o'er each silent hearth
The vengeful messenger of Death appeared
And bared his reeking sword, but snote it not,
For over every door was written in blood,
On post and lintel, in conchiding faith,
Her Covenant with God.

Wit and Humor.

AN IMPUDENT BOATMAN.—Bill G. was a flat boatman who was extensively known along the Ohio and Mississippi for his propensity to confabulation for himself or for the use of his boat, all the edible articles he could lay his hands on. His special weakness was fowl. On one occasion he was in hot pursuit of a fine cockerel, which eluded him for sometime, and at last fled through the open doorway of the house of its owner, and with outspread wings and mouth agape, sought refuge under the bed. Bill saw the family quietly breakfasting, but his courage and presence of mind did not forsake him. Rushing into the house, he drew the unfortunate bird from his hiding place, and dexterously wringing its neck as he returned to his feet, exclaimed, "There! I'll learn ye to fly off the boat!" and then hastily and unceremoniously left. This was sharp practice, but the best was yet to come. The master of the house soon suspecting that the stranger had been tied in the rear of the cabin. Bill made his best time, but the dog gained on him rapidly, and, as Bill reached the boat, was about to seize him when he was himself seized by Bill, who, grasping him by the collar dragged him on board, and securely confined him. Bill sold the dog, in New Orleans, for ten dollars.

"Did you see McGinnis, the defendant, steal the pig?" asked a judge of an Irish witness. "Well, not exactly, yer honor, but I met him the day Widdy Flaggerty lost her grunter, and ses I, 'Hillo, Pat!'" "Hillo!" says he. "Ah, lah," ses I. "Oh, ho!" ses he. "The devil!" ses he; and that's all I know about the pig's yer honor."

A DOCTOR'S REASON.—A practitioner being asked by his patient why he put so many ingredients into his prescriptions, is said to have answered, more facetiously than philosophically, "In order that the disease may take the medicine which it likes best."

Dean Swift hearing of a carpenter falling through the scaffolding of a house which he was engaged in repairing, dryly remarked, that he liked to see a mechanic go through his work promptly.

A crusty old bachelor says he thinks it is woman, and not her wrongs, that ought to be redressed.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

AND
Hooftland's German Tonic.
The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the
LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE
ORGANS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are
medicinally termed *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs,
and Bark, making a preparation, highly concentrated,
and entirely free from all alcoholic admixture
of any kind.

Hooftland's German Tonic
Is a combination of all the ingredients of the
Bitters, with the purest quality of *Sarsaparilla*,
Rum, *Orange*, &c., making one of the most pleasant
and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic
admixture, will use

Hooftland's German Bitters.
Those who have no objection to the combination
of the Bitters, as stated, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
They are both equally good, and contain the
same medicinal virtues, the choice between the
two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being
the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes such as
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is
very apt to have its functions deranged. The
Liver, sympathizing as closely as it does with the
Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of
which is the patient suffers from several or more
of the following diseases:
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness
of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach,
Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for
Food, Fulness or Weight in the
Stomach, Sour Eructations,
Sinking or Fluttering
at the Pit of the Stomach,
Swimming of
the Head, Hurred or
Difficult
Breathing, Fluttering
at the Heart, Choking or
Suffocating Sensations when in
a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision,
Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull
Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration,
Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the
Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flashes
of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant
Inauginations of Evil, and
Great Depression of Spirits.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise
the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy
for his case, purchasing only that which he is
assured from his investigations and inquiries, pos-
sesses true merit, is skillfully compounded, is free
from injurious ingredients, and has established
for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases.
In this connection we would submit those well-known
remedies—

Hooftland's German Bitters,
AND
Hooftland's German Tonic

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Thirty-five years since they were first intro-
duced into the country from Germany, during
which time they have undoubtedly benefited
more cures, and benefited suffering humanity to
a greater extent than any other remedies known
to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Com-
plaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous
Debility, Chronic Diarrhea, Diseases of the Kid-
neys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered
Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY.
Resulting from any cause whatever; prostra-
tion of the system, induced by severe labor, hard-
ship, exposure, fevers, &c.

There is no medicine equal to these reme-
dies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted
to the whole system, the appetite is strength-
ened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests prop-
erly, the blood is purified, the complexion be-
comes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is
eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the
cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid be-
comes a strong and healthy being.

Persons advanced in life and feeling the hand of
time weighing heavily upon them, with all its
attendant ills, will find in the use of this Bitters,
or the Tonic, an elixir that will instill new life
into their veins, restore in a measure the energy
and ardor of more youthful days, build up their
shrunk frames, and give health and happiness to
their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well established fact that fully one-half of
the female portion of our population are seldom
in the enjoyment of good health, or in the use of
their own expression, "never feel well." They are
languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous,
and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the Bitters, or the
Tonic is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these
remedies. They will cure every case of Maras-
mus without fail.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa. writes:
Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find Hooftland's German Bitters is a good
tonic, useful in the disease of the digestive or-
gans, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and
want of nervous action in the system."
Yours, truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Hon. James Thompson,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

I consider "Hooftland's German Bitters" a
valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion
or Dyspepsia. I can certify this with my ex-
perience of it. Yours, respectfully,
JAMES THOMPSON.

From Rev. J. H. Kennard, D. D.

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Dr. Jackson.—Dear Sir: I have been fre-
quently requested to connect my name with re-
commendations of different kinds of medicines,
but regarding the practice as one of my ap-
propriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but
with a clear proof in various instances, and par-
ticularly in my own family, of the use of Dr.
Hooftland's German Bitters, I depart for once
from my usual course, to express my full con-
viction that, for general debility of the system, and
especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and
valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail;
but usually, I doubt not, it will be very benefi-
cial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Assistant Editor, Christian Chronicle, Philada.
I have derived decided benefit from the use of
Hooftland's German Bitters, and feel it my privi-
lege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic
to all who are suffering from general debility, or
from diseases arising from derangement of the
liver.
Yours, truly,
E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.—See that the signature of C. M.
Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle. All
others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at No. 621
Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

PRICE.—Hooftland's German Bitters, per bot-
tle, \$1.00; half-dozen, \$5.00. Hooftland's German
Tonic, put up in quart bottles, \$1.50 per bottle,
or a half dozen for \$7.50.

FOR SALE BY ALL
Druggists and Storekeepers, Everywhere.
Aug. 1—1 year.

Dean Swift hearing of a carpenter fall-
ing through the scaffolding of a house
which he was engaged in repairing, dryly
remarked, that he liked to see a mechanic
go through his work promptly.

A crusty old bachelor says he thinks it
is woman, and not her wrongs, that ought
to be redressed.

WINTER GOODS!!

WINTER GOODS!!
WE would respectfully announce to our cus-
tomers and the public generally that we
are now opening one of the largest and

Best Selected Assortments of
WINTER GOODS.
Ever before brought to this market, consisting in
part as follows:

HEAVY MOSCOW & CANTON BEAVER
HEAVY FROSTED BEAVER,
BLACK ENGLISH and FRENCH
DOESKIN CASSIMERES
FANCY and SILK MIXED CASSIMERES
MALLALIEW'S MURPHY'S, AND
DEAN'S HEAVY KERSEYS

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
In great variety, such as
Fine Plaid, Plain, and Fig'd Poplins,
Black and Colored Alpacaes,
Wool Delaines—all colors,
French Merinoes—all colors

Calicoes, from 6 to 12 1/2
Brown and Bleached Muslins from 8 to 20 cts,
A large assortment of
Ladies' Single and Double Shawls,
From \$2.00 to \$8.00. Zephyr and Wool Hoods
Breakfast Shawls, Children's Socks, &c.

LADIES' HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
in great variety.
Men's Buck Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Driving
Gloves, &c. A large stock of

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Ball and Brogans,
Made expressly for winter; selected from the best
manufacturers in the city; bought at the very
lowest cash prices, and will be sold at a very
small advance.

Having a large stock of goods to dispose of be-
tween now and the 1st of January next, we pro-
pose to offer to our Cash Trade special induc-
ements. Give us a call and you will be convinced
that money can be saved by buying for cash at

SCOWDRICK & MOORE'S
Middletown, Del.
Nov. 21—y

DELAWARE
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
Wilmington, Del.

PAID IN CAPITAL, \$100,000.00.

JOHN P. McLEAR, President.
GEO. W. STONE, Vice President,
M. M. CHILD, Secretary

DIRECTORS.
John P. McLEAR, Samuel Brancroft, Jr.,
William Bush, Ed. Bringham, Jr.,
Thos. W. Webb, Wm. G. Gibbons,
William Canby, George W. Stone,
Geo. W. Bush, Y. Rice, J. H. W. Swift,
William S. Hiles, W. H. Swift.

This Company offers unusual advantages to
those who desire to avail themselves of the bene-
fits of Life Insurance. Examine the following
reasons:

1st.—It is a *Home Company*, and has adopted
every plan of Life Insurance that is safe and just.
2d.—It's risks are selected with the utmost care
and skill.
3rd.—It is a *purely Mutual Company*.

4th.—It offers new features of Loans, original
to itself.
5th.—It is the most economically managed
Company represented in the Peninsula.

6th.—Its excess of funds will be loaned out only
to the members of the Company, thus giving them
the use of the money at once.
7th.—It will loan its members money for a
short time.

8th.—Its rates are from 25 to 30 per cent. lower
than any Mutual Company in existence.
9th.—Its policies are non-forfeitable after the
first payment.

10th.—It will issue risks from \$25 to \$10,000.
11th.—It insures railroad Employees and haz-
ardous occupations without extra addition to the
premiums.

12th.—It combines Reliability, Low Rates,
Economy, Safety, and all advantages that are
to be derived from Life Insurance.

13th.—It has no notes hanging over the policy-
holders, and demands no interest money in advance;
nor does it ask an extortioned Cash premium.
14th.—It is within the power of the poorest man
as well as the millionaire to protect his wife and
family from want, by taking a policy in this
Company.

First Class Reliable men are wanted in every
locality to act as agents for the Company. Ap-
plicants will address the subscriber, with refer-
ences.
J. THOMAS BUDD,
Middletown, Delaware,
Agent for Delaware and Eastern Shore Md.

Send for Circulars setting forth fully the plan
and operations of the Company.
Approved. GEO. W. STONE,
Sept. 12—f Vice President.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,
North West Corner Fayette & St. Paul Sts.
OPPOSITE HARKIN'S CITY HOTEL,
BALTIMORE.

Isaac Albertson, Proprietor.
This is one of the most pleasant and cen-
tral locations in the city.
January 4, 1868—ly

ATTEND TO YOUR TEETH.
FEW persons are properly informed of the
importance of giving early and
attention to decaying teeth. The health is often
affected by them, to say nothing of the inconve-
nience and suffering, which they produce. It is
important to have all caries promptly arrested.
If treated in time most teeth may be preserved.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, a harmless and
pleasant anesthetic.
J. J. VANDERFORD, D. D. S.
May 9—f Middletown, Del.

ENGEL, ROTHERMEL & CO.
SHIPPERS AND DEALERS IN
COAL
Schuylkill Navigation Wharves, Wind-
mill Island, Delaware River, oppo-
site Lombard Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICES, 108 Walnut St. 308 S. Del. Avenue.
COAL supplied in vessels, in large or small
quantities, or lots to suit purchasers.
April 10, 1869—9m

LOST.
A Note given by S. B. Sutton, and endorsed
by Albert C. Newton, for \$2,000 in favor of
John M. Wood, given March 16th, 1868, at six
months. The payment has been stopped.
March 13, 1869—3m JOHN M. WOOD.

Farmers and Consumers Take Notice.

FARMERS & CONSUMERS OF DRY GOODS
TAKE NOTICE!
THE most Reliable and Cheapest place to buy
your Dry Goods is at
JOHN R. GREEN'S,
No. 7 NORTH SECOND STREET,
First Dry Goods Store above Market St.

PHILADELPHIA.
All Goods sold at a small advance over cost.
Quick Sales—Small Profits, our motto. Honest
and fair dealing the best policy. We guarantee
to sell as cheap as any store in the city. Buyers
visiting the city will be sure to find the best Sheet-
ing & Shirting Muslins, at the very lowest mar-
ket prices. Medium and fine white Flannels,
Grey and Red Twilled Flannels, Gingham, Blue
Drill, Ticking, Check, Crash. Tip top assort-
ment of

Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Shirt
Fronts, &c.
Always on hand, cheap.

A large assortment of soft-finished Cambric,
Soft Mull, Victoria Lawn,
PLAID & STRIPED MUSLINS for DRESSES
Brilliant, Fig. Pique or Marseilles, Children's,
Ladies' and Gent's Lined Hdk's, Children's
Men's and Ladies' Bleached and unbleached Hose,
Gent's Merino Undershirts and Drawers, medium
and low price. Dress Goods in season. Prints,
all prices, red and black, Table Covers, &c.

We call attention to our large assortment of
Men and Boys' Wear, low and medium price. All
wool Cassimere, Satinets, Cottonades, Linendrills,
Kentucky Jeans, &c.

We keep the best selection of Black Alpaca in
this city. We exercise extreme caution in our
purchasing of these goods, in order to procure per-
fect colors and good quality. We say, without
fear of contradiction, we sell the best Black Al-
paca in the city for the money. Constantly re-
ceiving Job Lots of Goods. Do not forget the
No. 7 North Second Street, above Market Street,
Philadelphia.
March 6—3m John R. Green.

THE PHIFER "SKELETON" WHEEL GANG
PLOW AND CULTIVATOR, for Corn, Cotton
and Potatoes, for the season of 1869, is con-
structed under an entirely new patent, (June 16,
1868.) The four cast iron hangers of the former
patent are substituted by a single wrought iron
shaft. The draught is directly from the beams of
the plow, and consequently no neck draught on
the horses. It is much more simple and efficient
than our previous manufacture.

The "PHIFER PLOW" was awarded—
The Gold Medal at the Utica International Plow
Trial, September, 1867.

The Silver Medal, (highest award) at the Mary-
land State Fair, October, 1867.

The First Premium at the Mechanics' and Agri-
cultural Association, New Orleans, La., after the
severest tests and most determined oppo-
sition, January, 1868.

For agencies and single machines, address
the Manufacturers and Proprietors.
A. L. BIRELEY & CO.,
Eureka Agricultural Works,
Office No. 117 Perry St. Trenton, N. J.
April 10—3m

ODESSA NURSERIES.
THE Proprietors offer for Sale, for Fall plant-
ing of 1868 or Spring of 1869,
70,000 Peach Trees
of the leading
Market and Family Varieties.

200,000 SMALL FRUIT PLANTS
consisting of the following varieties:
STRAWBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES,
GOOSEBERRIES,
CURRANTS, AND GRAPE VINES.
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

300,000 OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS.
One and Two Years Old.

ALSO
EARLY ROSE, HARRISON, AND
EARLY GOODRICH POTATOES.

Apply to
Sept. 26, 1868. POLK & HYATT,
Or to WM. B. CROFT,
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MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY.
A First Class Boarding and
DAY SCHOOL,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
WARREN L. HICKS, A. B., } PRINCIPAL,
Hudson A. WOOD, A. B., }

assisted by
Mrs. GENIE H. HICKS and Mrs. MARY WOOD.

ALL Term begins September 13th, and ends
December 24th.
WINTER Term begins January 4th and ends
March 26th.
SPRING Term begins April 5th and ends June
25th.

Tuition per Quarter of 12 weeks, payable at the
middle of each Term.
Small Scholars in First Lessons.....\$ 5.00,
Primary Department.....8.00,
Academical Department.....11.00,
Classical Department.....15.00,
Instrumental Music.....12.00,
Vocal Music.....2.00.
Use of Piano.....2.00.
German and French (each extra).....2.00.
Tuition per annum, including board, wash-
ing, lights, and washing.....220.00.
The same per Term.....75.00.

Students charged from the time of entering.
For further particulars address the Principals
for Circulars, Middletown, Del. Oct. 5—f

MIDDLETOWN IRON FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

PLOWS and Plow Castings, Machine Castings
of all kinds on hand or made to order.
Particular attention given to Repairing Machi-
nery. Cash for old iron.

WM. L. BECKE & SON,
Founders and Machinists.
April 4—f

James H. Frazer, M. D.,
DUBLIN, IRELAND.

OFFERS his professional services to the public.
Office at the residence of R. M. Black Esq.
Jan. 4—y

Delaware Rail Road Line

Fail Arrangement.
ON and after MONDAY, October 5th, 1868,
Passenger Trains will run as follows, until
further notice:
ALL TRAINS SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

NORTH.
Leave Crisfield,
Marion, 7 00 A. M.
Kingston, 7 40
Weatover, 8 05
Prin. Anne, 8 20
Eden, 8 35
Forktown, 8 50
Salisbury, 9 10
Delmar, 9 25
Laurel, 9 40
Seaford, 10 00
Bridgeville, 10 15
Greenwood, 10 30
Farmingtown, 10 45
Harrington, 11 00
Felton, 11 15
Plymouth, 11 30
Camden, 11 45
Dover, 12 00
Morton, 12 15
Brenford, 12 30
Smyrna, 12 45
Clayton, 1 00
Sassafras R'd, 1 15
Blackbird, 1 30
Townsend, 1 45
Middleton, 2 00
Pleasant, 2 15
St Georges, 2 30
Bear, 2 45
New Castle, 2 55
Philad'a, 3 10
Baltimore, 3 25

SOUTH.
Leave Philad'a, 8 30 A. M. 5 00 P. M.
Baltimore, 7 25 2 25
Wilm, 8 10 3 10
New Castle, 8 20 3 20
Bear, 8 35 3 35
St Georges, 8 50 3 50
Sassafras, 9 05 4 05
Townsend, 9 20 4 20
Blackbird, 9 35 4 35
Clayton, 9 50 4 50
Smyrna, 10 05 5 05
Brenford, 10 20 5 20
Morton, 10 35 5 35
Dover, 10 50 5 50
Camden, 11 05 6 05
Wilmington, 11 20 6 20
Crisfield, 11 35 6 35
Felton, 11 50 6 50
Harrington, 12 05 7 05
Farmingtown, 12 20 7 20
Greenwood, 12 35 7 35
Bridgeville, 12 50 7 50
Seaford, 1 05 8 05
Laurel, 1 20 8 20
Delmar, 1 35 8 35
Salisbury, 1 50 8 50
Forktown, 2 05 9 05
Eden, 2 20 9 20
Prin. Anne, 2 35 9 35
Weatover, 2 50 9 50
Kingston, 3 05 10 05
Marion, 3 20 10 20
Crisfield, 3 35 10 35

Also, Freight Trains with Passenger Car at
tached, will leave Wilmington about 4 00 A. M.
New Castle, 4 50, Middletown, 6 40, Clayton,
7 30, Dover, 8 50, Camden, 9 10, Felton, 10 05,
and be due at Harrington about 10 30 A. M.
Returning, to leave Harrington about 3 20 P. M.
Felton, 4 00, Camden, 5 05, Dover, 5 35, Moor-
town, 5 55, Clayton, 6 25, Middletown, 7 40, New
Castle, 8 20, and be due at Wilmington, about
9 30 P. M. Subject to delays incident to Freight
Business. This train will stop to take up Pas-
sengers only at Stations named, but will set down
Passengers at any stopping place, except Har-
rington, State Road, Del. Junction, and Dupont.

NEW CASTLE TRAINS.—Leave New Castle
Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7 40 A. M., and Wil-
mington at 8 40 A. M. and 2 10 P. M. to make con-
nection with trains to and from Dover, and Stations
South.

Steamboat Trains heretofore run are with-
drawn. A Boat